

RIVER STEAMER IS SUNK IN COLLISION; MANY FEARED LOST

China Merchants' Ship
Kiangkwan Goes Down
Near Hankow

HAS 500 ABOARD

Several Foreigners Were On
Vessel And May Be
Drowned

50 KNOWN SAVED

Is Hit By Gunboat Tak-
ing Premier Tuan To
Nanking

CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE

Hankow, April 26.—The China Merchants' Navigation Company steamer Kiangkwan, en route to Hankow from Shanghai, was rammed by the Chinese gunboat Chintai off Liu Kai Miao, 10 li from here, last night at 8:30 o'clock and sank within five minutes. The Chintai, with Premier Tuan Chi-jui aboard, had left Hankow for Kukiang and after the collision, returned to this city. The gunboat was damaged.

It is impossible to estimate the loss of life, as the Kiangkwan carried between 300 and 400 passengers and a crew of 90.

The Rev. Ridgely of the American Church Mission at Hankow, Second Officer E. Askill and 50 Chinese were rescued. Dr. Lowry of the Peking Methodist Mission and a Customs Officer were aboard the ill-fated steamer. It is impossible to say whether any of the other foreigners were saved.

Upon receipt of the news of the collision, tugs and lighters were immediately sent to the rescue but arrived too late to be of any assistance to the Kiangkwan.

The Transport Lee Yuen has been ordered to the locality of the collision.

Captain Conley in Command

The Kiangkwan left Shanghai Sunday at midnight with a full passenger list and a big cargo, in command of Captain Charles B. Conley. It is impossible to obtain a definite passenger list in Shanghai, as all berths, for Chinese, are booked with the commandore's staff.

The office of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company received no details of the wreck up to a late hour last night.

The following ship's officers were on the Kiangkwan: Captain, Charles B. Conley; Chief Officer, Charles Hendricksen; Second Officer, E. Askill, (rescued); Chief Engineer, A. Lang; Second Engineer, D. Alexander; Third Engineer, G. Kakavas.

The Kiangkwan carried 16 cases of Mexican dollars, amounting to \$30,000 and 456 packages of piece goods, sundries, tea, iron and miscellaneous articles.

The Kiangkwan was a steamer of 1,456 tons, was built in Glasgow in 1876.

Troop Steamer Reported Sunk

According to a private telegram received from Ningpo last night, the China Merchants' steamer Tai-shen, conveying 1,000 Chekiang troops to reinforce the government forces in Fokien, was sunk by a mine Thursday off the coast of Foochow. Another report stated that the ship was torpedoed by the cruiser Haichi, the flagship of the First Squadron, which declared its independence from Peking last summer.

Shell Kills Crew Of Long Range Gun

Paris Has Not Been Bombed
For Two Days As
A Result

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, April 24.—It is stated that a French shell killed the whole crew of the German long range gun with the result that Paris has not been bombed for two days.

Heroes Of Naval Exploit Narrate Thrilling Stories Of Fighting At Zeebrugge

Under Volcano Of Fire Men Of The Vindictive
Wrought Destruction In German Bases; Berlin
Says Attempt Was Frustrated

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 25.—The blow delivered by the Navy at Zeebrugge continues to be the engrossing topic, almost to the exclusion of the happenings in France.

Special leave has been granted to the officers and men who participated, interviews with whom occupy columns of the papers.

"What will the folk say about the Dover Patrol now?" was the remark of one hero, who said that it was well worth doing the job and paying the price to enlighten the critics of the Patrol.

This was the spirit of all of them when questioned. One officer said he would go again tomorrow and think himself lucky for the chance, even if he knew he would not return. Another, asked if the landing party was glad to get the order to withdraw, said that some were satisfied that the job was done but others had their blood up and wanted to go to the mainland and fight the German batteries.

All testify to the gallantry of the Commander of H. M. S. Vindictive, an officer of which says that soon after the German batteries opened fire the bridge of the Vindictive was blown away with everybody on it except Commander Carpenter, who escaped by a miracle and continued to navigate with the greatest calmness.

The officer of another motor-boat said that his boat torpedoed a destroyer lying alongside the mole, a second destroyer was torpedoed by another boat and a third was rammed and sunk, while his boat also torpedoed the old Great Eastern Railway steamer Brussels, Captain Fryatt's ship, which the Germans used as a torpedo training-school.

Six German Guns Destroyed

An officer of the Vindictive said that six big German guns on top of the mole at the entrance to the harbor, which had been abandoned by the enemy, were destroyed. Then the landing party advanced along the mole, which is a mile long and eighty yards wide.

Some of the officers carried heavy sticks. A number of black eyes and

TWO KILLED IN COURT AT HINDU TRIAL IN U. S.

Chinese Y.M.C.A. Will Celebrate
20th Anniversary At Town
Hall Tonight

Consuls of the Allied nations and prominent Chinese officials will attend the Chinese Y.M.C.A. banquet at Town Hall tonight, when the organization will celebrate its 20th anniversary. It is expected that over 1,200 will be present. It was announced last night that all unable to obtain seats at the banquet tables will be accommodated at the Oriental Hotel. Addresses and a musical program will follow the banquet, the program to take place in Town Hall. The banquet will start at 6:30 o'clock.

The growth of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. has been remarkable since its inception in 1898, when Mr. Robert M. Lewis, then foreign secretary, spoke to a small number of students through an interpreter, Mrs. S. K. Tsao, who now acts as general secretary.

The total number of young men and boys paying membership fees in 1917 was 3,200. The number of different men who used one department last year, the physical, was 136,485.

The budget for last year was more than \$119,000, all was raised in membership and educational fees. None of this comes from abroad. It comes from Chinese sources.

In the educational work there are more students enrolled than in any other Christian institution in the country, the number in the High School and Evening School of Commerce being 1,592. In this School of Commerce, men now employed in every business house in the community have received instruction in accountancy, advertising, banking, bookkeeping (both English and American systems), business English and correspondence, geography and commercial practice, stenography, and typewriting, Chinese classics, Japanese, Mandarin, first aid to the injured, and other courses.

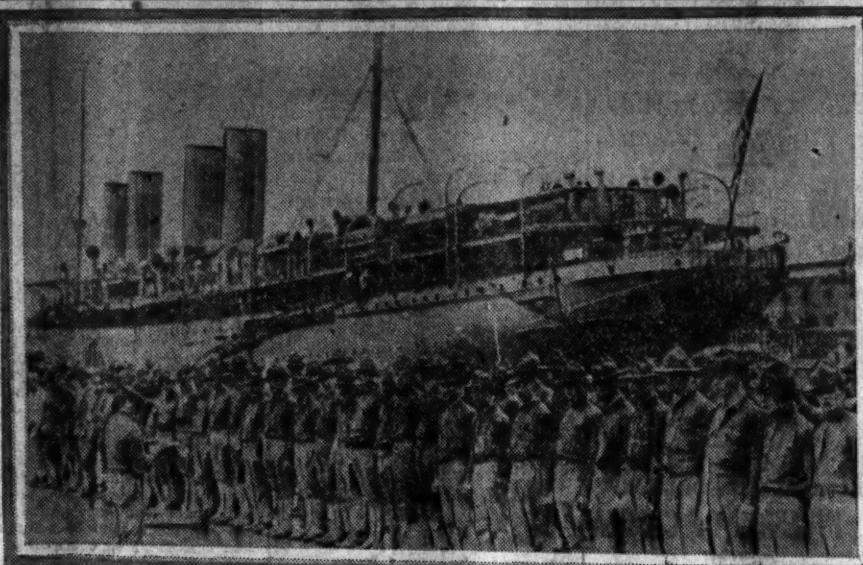
In the dormitories, there is room for 150 men, and there is always a waiting list.

All Sections Of Shanghai Suf- fer Two Hours When River- side Plant Breaks Down

A serious breakdown at the Riverside station of the Municipal Electric Lighting Company last night at 10:25 o'clock plunged the greater part of the Settlement into darkness and in some sections the lights were not turned on again until 12:20 o'clock this morning. The downtown section of the city was without lights until 11:45 o'clock.

Break At Power Plant Leaves City In Dark

American Troops At Roll Call After Arriving 'Over There'



American soldiers lined up for roll-call after safe arrival at a French port. The men are ready to make the journey to the training camps where they will receive final training. The transport aboard which the men went over can be seen in the background.

REPORT IS SUBMITTED FOR REFORM OF LORDS

Recommends Second Chamber
Of British Parliament Be
Entirely Reconstituted

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 24.—The report of the conference presided over by Viscount Bryce on the reform of the Second Chamber has now been issued.

It recommends that the Second Chamber shall consist of two sections: first, 246 persons elected by panels of members of the House of Commons distributed in geographical groups; and secondly, persons chosen by a joint standing committee of both Houses and numbering about one-fourth of the whole Second Chamber, excluding ex-officio members.

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(Continued on Page 2)

Liberty Loan Figure Nears \$400,000 Mark; Three Days Are Left

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(Continued on Page 2)

NO CHANGE OF POLICY FOR JAPAN, SAYS GOTO

Will Remain Faithful To Allies
Is Pledge Of New Foreign
Minister

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 24.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

Counter-attacks regained ground at Villers-Bretonneux.

There was heavy fighting the whole night long in and around Villers-Bretonneux which continues. We regained ground in counter-attacks and took a number of prisoners.

The fighting yesterday on the whole of this front was very severe and heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy by our infantry and tanks.

The enemy was repulsed three times with loss northward of the Villers-Bretonneux-St. Quentin Road. He used a few tanks in this fighting.

Late yesterday evening he attacked the French northeastward of Bailleul but was repulsed. The enemy this morning renewed his attacks in this sector and against the British positions farther east after an intense bombardment.

Fighting continues in this sector on a wide front.

During the night the enemy attempted a raid in the neighborhood of Beuchy but was repulsed.

The hostile artillery was active during the night in the Festubert and Robecq sectors.

Again Employing Huge Masses

The renewal of the great battle was fully expected, nevertheless the opening stages had been awaited with intense interest. Apparently the fighting is developing with great rapidity. The enemy is again employing huge masses of men and is certain to suffer immense losses because our gunners are most advantageously posted.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening:

After a violent bombardment this morning the enemy attacked the whole British front southward of the Somme and the French on our right. The attack was repulsed.

The attack was renewed later in strength against our positions in this sector and, though the attacks against the northern and southern portions of our front were repulsed, the enemy took possession of Villers-Bretonneux, where the fighting was severe and continues.

We repulsed other attacks on the north bank of the Somme and northward of Albert, taking prisoners.

We recaptured the post northwest of Festubert which was lost on the 22nd. The garrison offered a strong resistance and lost heavily. We took some prisoners and machine-guns.

British Firm at Robecq

We repulsed a strong attack against our new positions eastward of Robecq, maintained our line intact and took eighty-four prisoners.

We also secured prisoners in minor enterprises eastward of Nieuport Forest and in the neighborhood of Meteren.

Aviation.—There was sharp fighting in the air yesterday. We heavily bombed Merville, Estaires, Steenwerck, Lagorgue, the railway junction at Chaulnes and Ostend Docks.

We brought down fifteen and drove down two enemy machines. One of ours is missing.

Our night-flying machines dropped twenty tons of bombs on Roulers, Merville, Armentières, Bapaume, Thourout, Tournai, Courtrai, the railway station at Chaulnes and Zee-

The Weather

Fine. The maximum temperature yesterday was 65.5 and the minimum 55.6. The figures for the corresponding day last year being 65.8 and 53.4.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 26.—Mr. G. A. Kyle, the Siems-Carey engineer who has been a prisoner of bandits in Honan for many weeks, has been liberated and is now under military protection. The terms of his release have not been learned here.

**Mr. Kyle Is Released
By Bandit Captors**

American Engineer Liberated
But Terms Of His Ransom

Are Not Known

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)

Loman, April 26.—Mr. G. A. Kyle, arrived at Yenching to-day in fair condition.

(Continued on Page 2)

brugge Docks. Direct hits were obtained on all these targets and several fires started. All our machines returned.

A German official communiqué reported:

German Official Report

We have stormed Vleugelhoeck Hill, northeastward of Bailleul.

We repulsed English attacks westward of Bailleul and frustrated strong advances northwestward of Bethune.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wired this evening:

Two enemy attacks against important tactical positions, on parts of the line widely asunder, were launched this morning.

The first was against Dranouette, at the foot of Mount Kemmel, which French troops have been defending. The enemy gained an initial advantage but suffered so heavily that he was unable to press his attacks and the situation was restored.

The second attack, against Villers-Bretonneux, followed a violent bombardment with gas-shells. Two divisions of enemy troops assaulted from the direction of the Dard Road. They penetrated our line at certain points and gained a footing in the outskirts of Villers-Bretonneux. The battle is still in progress. The enemy's objective was certainly not gained.

Coinciding with this operation, an attack was delivered against the French between Castel and Hailes and near Hangard, which failed to attain its known objective.

This morning the enemy endeavored to push forward his line south of the Clarence River but was repulsed. So effective was our rifle and machine-gun fire that the enemy was beaten back without giving battle. In the attack on Bretonneux, three German tanks were seen advancing along the road, the enemy infantry following.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters wired yesterday, said: In the recent battle our airmen were assigned a new role. Our High Command had foreseen that the enemy's advance would follow the roads leading towards Amiens and consequently the aerodromes of the battle-squadrons were so distributed as to flank, not face, the line of the enemy's progress and, immediately battle was engaged, our air squadrons did not merely report the movements of the enemy but delayed them by attacking the troops and trains.

During the first two days of the battle the mists prevented aerial activity but on March 23 ensued the severest battles in the air yet fought. The German Air Service was thoroughly defeated and until March 29, we had the unchallenged mastery of the air and for a week the German Army was without eyes or ears.

On March 29, von Richthofen's squadron appeared on the battlefield but it was then too late. The delay the Air Service had caused the Germans meant hours of invaluable time.

The day the German cavalry entered Noyon, the French aircraft machine-gunned them from the level of the roofs.

The French airmen have not hesitated to engage heavy odds, generally with favorable results.

The fighting in the air tends more and more to be between strong patrolling squadrons sent out against definite objectives and victory usually rests with the side which outmaneuvers and succeeds in breaking the enemy formation. Air-squadrons follow clearly defined fighting tactics, like destroyer squadrons.

The French are now using two types of machines: namely, chaser-planes and bombing-planes.

Violent Battle at Hangard

Paris, April 25.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reports:

The battle continued violently round the village of Hangard, against which the enemy concentrated all his strength. During the night we gallantly resisted and counter-attacked several times successfully. The village was lost and then retaken but finally remained in the hands of the Germans at the cost of high losses. We hold the immediate outskirts of Hangard, from which the enemy has been unable to debouch despite repeated efforts.

The artillery duel continues very violent on both banks of the Avre and very active in Woerre in the region of Flirey and Regniville.

The official communiqué issued last evening reported:

A furious bombardment of the British and French positions south of the Somme and on the Avre was followed by a German attack in great force against the whole front.

At 5 a.m. the enemy attacked Hangard-en-Santerre, north of Hailes and Senecat Wood, south of the Avre.

The battle lasted all day and continued. There was particularly desperate fighting in the region of Hangard. The enemy, after a series of furious assaults, gained a footing in the woods north of Hangard and also in the eastern outskirts of the village, which we are defending desperately.

The struggle was equally violent in the region of Hailes. Several assaults east of the village were shattered by our fire and counter-attacks.

Farther south German attempts against Senecat Wood and Hill 82 failed, both remaining wholly in our possession.

German Railways Called Bankrupt

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amsterdam, April 24.—In the Reichstag, in the course of a discussion on the railways, a Progressive Deputy remarked, "Judging from the state of things on our railways and the condition of the material, we are approaching a bankruptcy of communications."

DR. WEKERLE TELLS WHY CERNIN QUIT

Felt He Did Not Have Austrian Ruler's Confidence, Says Hungarian Premier

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amsterdam, April 24.—In the Hungarian Parliament the Premier, Dr. Wekerle, said that Count Cernin, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, resigned because he had long felt that he did not sufficiently possess the confidence of the Emperor Karl.

U.S. Not to Wage War On Turkey or Bulgaria

After Conference With President Wilson, Senator King Does Not Press Measure

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Washington, April 24.—Senator King, after conferring with President Wilson, announced that he did not intend to press his resolution providing for the declaration of war against Bulgaria and Turkey.

EXPLANATION ASKED OF INVASION OF CRIMEA

Russian Minister Warns Black Sea Fleet May Be Brought Into Action

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Petrograd, April 24.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs has requested an explanation of the German-Ukrainian invasion of the Crimea and throws out a warning of the possibility of consequent action by the Russian Black Sea fleet.

Moscow, April 24.—The Soviet forces routed General Korniloff's detachments near Ekaterinodar on the 17th. Prisoners state that General Korniloff was seriously wounded and subsequently succumbed.

London, April 24.—The German official communiqué says:

General von der Goltz's troops have taken the railway-junctions at Syvings and Riehimeki, in Finland, and established communications with the Finnish Army northward of Lahti. We have reached Simferopol in the Crimea.

LOSSES FORCE GERMANS TO ADOPT NEW TACTICS

Mass Attack Given Up As Too Costly And Not Effective

(Reuter's Agency War Service) 'In all the recent German attacks a change of formation from those adopted when the offensive began has been noticed. Then they advanced in masses and their waves of infantry consisted of men moving almost shoulder to shoulder. Now, except for quite exceptional circumstances, the enemy has given up frontal attacks in masses because of the enormous losses inflicted upon them.'

'In an order issued by General von Ludendorff to German Army commanders and dated March 30, it is stated: "The idea of forcing success by the employment of masses must absolutely be abolished. It only leads to unnecessary loss. It is the effective use of weapons, not numbers, which gives the decision."

That is a striking admission. It means that the German High Command threw away an enormous number of lives and now realizes that they were thrown away.'

Mirovitch-Piastre Recital Postponed

It is now announced that the sixth of the series of Mirovitch-Piastre historical concerts is postponed to Wednesday, May 1. The seventh and eighth concerts take place on Tuesday, May 7 and Saturday, May 11. These will be the last concerts given here by these artists. On May 14 they will leave for Java, where they intend to give a series of 40 concerts and will proceed thence to Australia and New Zealand, after which they will tour the United States.

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REICHSTAG WILL NOT RENOUNCE USE OF GAS

Expresses Curiosity At Size Of American Fighting Forces In Action

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amsterdam, April 24.—In the Hungarian Parliament the Premier, Dr. Wekerle, said that no country was willing to renounce the use of gas but the statements of the horrors of gas-fighting had been greatly exaggerated.

The Minister of War said that 20,000 men, who had been wounded recently, had returned to the front.

Curiosity was expressed regarding the number of American troops engaged.

Other speakers demanded that Austria-Hungary should begin action on the Southern front.

Count Roerden, speaking on the taxation proposals made by the Government, contrasted the sound financial policy of Great Britain with the ponderous methods of Germany.

Rumanian Delegate Here Denies Peace With Berlin Is Signed

Lieutenant Blanc Gives Out Message Received From His Legation In London

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Reuter's Agency telegraphs that it is informed that, in reply to a direct enquiry, the Rumanian Legation in London cables Lieutenant Blanc, the Rumanian Delegate in Shanghai, that peace has not yet been signed with the Central Powers.

TUAN GOES TO NANKING TO SEE TUCHUN LI SHUN

Lu Yung-hsian, Shanghai Defence Commissioner, Leaves To See Premier

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Peking, April 26.—After an interview with General Chang Hsia-chi, Premier Tuan Chi-jui left Hankow yesterday evening for Kiuikiang, from which city he proceeds either to Pukow or Nanking to interview Tuchun Li Shun and then returns to Peking by the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

While in Hankow Premier Tuan Chi-jui received calls from the British, French and Japanese Consuls-General and also a deputation from the Hupeh Chamber of Commerce.

It is understood that Mr. E. S. Little endeavored to obtain an interview but was unsuccessful, probably owing to the determination of the Premier to continue hostilities against the South.

As a result of the conference of representatives of the Chambers of Commerce of the whole country, which has been held in Tientsin, strong representations have been addressed to the Central Government urging the immediate cessation of hostilities and the opening of peace negotiations.

General Lu Yung-hsian, the local Defence Commissioner, left Shanghai yesterday for Nanking, following instructions from Hankow that Premier Tuan left the latter city Thursday for the Kiangsu capital. Information received at the local office of the Defence Commissioner stated that the Premier planned to come down to Shanghai and thence to Hangchow after his visit to Nanking.

General Fan Yoh-ling, the aide of Tuchun Yang Shap-teh of Chekiang, passed through Shanghai on his way to Nanking where he will represent the Chekiang Tuchun at a conference with Premier Tuan.

Mr. Louis T. Peck Gets Surprise Party



Mr. Louis T. Peck

focused on them, and guns, big and little, poured shells into the vessel, riddling the destroyer from end to end. The knock-out was a torpedo which exploded in the engine-room. The Captain ordered them over the forecastle. They dived and swam through the oil from their own bunkers.

Vindictive

Both the crews cheered themselves hoarse as they passed.

"Vice-Admiral Keyes addressed the remnants of the battalion on Dover Pier and told us that the whole operation had been very successful."

The officers added that one of the finest achievements was the work of the submarines, which placed ten tons of explosives under the viaduct connecting the mole with the shore, preventing reinforcements coming.

Germans Caught Napping

The Daily Chronicle interviewed some of the naval men who took part in the raid on Zeebrugge. They confidently assert that we caught the Germans napping, instancing how the men of the British destroyers which penetrated to the harbor boarded the enemy destroyers and found the guns covered with tarpaulins.

The officers added that one of the

finest achievements was the work of the submarines, which placed ten tons of explosives under the viaduct connecting the mole with the shore, preventing reinforcements coming.

Failure, Say Germans

A German official communiqué referring to the raids on Zeebrugge and Ostend yesterday, says that the enterprise, which was conceived on a large scale and planned regardless of sacrifice, was frustrated.

Small cruisers escorted by numerous destroyers and motorboats, after a violent bombardment, pushed forward under the veil of an artificial fog over Ostend and Zeebrugge, quite near the coast with the intention of destroying the locks and harbor works. Only forty marines got on the waters of the Canal rushing out and the ships inside straining at their hawsers. A man who was one of the heroes of Gallipoli said that, so far as the noise was concerned, the explosions on the mole and the hurricane of crashing shells made a ten-fold

It appears that the lost British destroyer was one of those which entered the harbor and began daringly torpedoing the German destroyers lying under the shelter of the mole. It was ultimately sunk by terrific gunfire at point-blank range.

Owing to the mist and rain the attacking ships got within half a mile of the mole before they picked up the light on the mole. The German defences discovered the British just as they located the light on the mole and the blaze of searchlights brilliantly silhouetted the attacking cruiser upon which the enemy concentrated a terrible shell-fire of all calibers, including 17 inch guns. Although hit, the cruiser steamed on and was seen to round the head of the mole and reach the harbor.

The cruiser got alongside the mole and landed a large party of men, accompanied by marines. Some of the special gangways it carried were broken by the shell-fire, increasing the difficulties of the disembarkation, while heavy machine-gun fire gave the raiders a warm reception.

One by one the guns on the mole were destroyed and flame-throwers attacked the munition-stores, etc. The mole contained valuable seaplane hangars, a large railway-shed, ammunition sheds and naval store sheds. It bristled with guns.

Meanwhile, covered by the operations proceeding on the mole, the block-ships approached the harbor anchored at the entrance and were sunk within twenty-three minutes.

When the landing parties had completed their work after remaining on shore for an hour, the men were taken on board at a given signal and the damaged cruiser began to return. Among the hundreds of shells fired at her, one 17-inch shell had struck her upper works forward, injuring her steering gear. She signalled for assistance to her escort ships but under her own steam managed to reach the protecting cruisers. An eye-witness said that when he saw the damage he scarcely believed it possible the

was left flying on the mole.

The Admiralty issued the following communiqué:—"Following yesterday's operations, our aircraft have carried out observations and bombardments.

Owing to clouds our machines descended to within fifty feet of the ground. They observed a clear break twenty yards wide at the inner end of Zeebrugge mole and a sunken object was seen lying between the piers at Ostend blocking the greater part of the fairway. Numerous bombs were dropped on objects ashore."

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LONDON TIMES ATTACKS CHURCH IN IRELAND

Issue Is Right Of Hierarchy To
Question Law Of Land,
It Says

(Reuters' Agency War Service)
London, April 24.—The Times this morning, in a leader referring to the Roman Catholic Hierarchy in Ireland placing themselves at the head of the anti-conscription movement, remarks that it says much for the forbearance of the British people that so little protest has been made by the public against this action, which raises an issue of tremendous gravity.

"It goes far deeper than the mere question of the expediency of enforcing military service on Irishmen. It is nothing less, at the bottom, than the old claim of a powerful religious organisation to defy the law of the land in a matter which is not even remotely religious."

The Times proceeds to say that the responsibility of the Catholic Bishops in Ireland is incalculably serious and must not be forgotten. "In throwing down a challenge to the Imperial Parliament, the Roman Hierarchy has done far more than repeat their old obscure interruption as individuals in the Home Rule controversy. They have openly assumed the right to interfere as a Church in politics and by so doing they have shaken to its very foundations the whole edifice of religious toleration in these Islands."

NORTHERN CHEKIANG BASKS IN PROSPERITY

Fine Weather Makes Splendid
Crops And Business Is
Booming

China Press Correspondence
Huchow, Chekiang, April 24.—Plenty of sunshine, mild weather and seasonable rains have combined to make the present spring season in Northern Chekiang almost ideal. The agriculturist especially should pay his hearty respects to the powers that dispense the weather, for never have planting and sowing conditions presented a fairer aspect. Abundant moisture and yet not too much; sufficient sunshine and yet not that baked and crusted condition of the soil with which the farmer has so often to contend; everything that can grow bursting into bud and bloom; peas three feet high, beans over two; wheat carpeting the ground with its delicate green; while the innumerable mulberry groves are spreading their luxuriant leaves to the warm spring sunshine and giving abundant promise of food for the soon-to-be-omnipresent and most precious silk worm. No wonder the farmer sings as he guides the plow or works the treads of his water pump and, when he has taken a day off to buy a few necessities or to see the sights of the city, radiates an atmosphere of complacent satisfaction.

Not only are the country people happy over promised prosperity but business of all kinds appears to be thriving as never before. Within the last two or three years the silk industry especially has taken immense strides forward. So great have been its rewards that outsiders have been flocking to the city to try for a share of them. A certain Mr. Chin, who last year made a small fortune in silk is now heading a company which is erecting near the Hailao a large building in which one hundred new styled silk weaving machines will be installed. The initial cost of the enterprise is to be about \$60,000. Proportionately large returns are expected from the investment.

Educational matters in this district are also partaking of the general forward movement. A short time ago a normal school for male students was opened in the city. It is temporarily housed in a group of buildings formerly used by the *Hu* as a sort of library, but in the near future the school will erect its own buildings. The purpose of the institution is to train teachers for primary school work. The instructors are nearly all graduates of normal schools and colleges. There are at present about one hundred and forty students. Tuition is free and the students are required to pay but half board, about \$18.00 a year. The running expenses of the school, estimated at \$10,000 yearly, are to be borne by the provincial authorities.

LUNG CHI-KWANG FACES RISING OF OWN MEN

Brigand Chief Defeated By Con-
stitutionalists Has Revolt On
His Hands

From Our Own Correspondent
Canton, April 24.—Lung Chi-kwang, the former Military Governor who is fighting in Kwangtung on behalf of the North, has been defeated in the Kaochow and Luichow Districts. His retreat to his stronghold in Hainan will be menaced by an uprising of some 3,000 Hainanese who have recently joined the Constitutional movement. Li Chia-pin, the leading commander under Lung who has been taken prisoner, will not be allowed to join the Constitutional movement as he has desired in order to escape punishment at the hand of Canton authorities. General Lu Ying-ting, however, will treat him well.

Mr. Lin Sun, Acting Minister of Foreign Relations of the Military Government, is preparing to communicate directly with foreign Powers in order to have the Military Government recognised as the only legal government now in the Republic. Mr. Lin is a Senator from Fukien and strong member in the National Assembly. He spent many years in America and was Chairman of the National Council in the first year of the Republic.

The Military Government in Canton is gradually assuming the power of the Peking Government in the South-Western Provinces. In addition to taking over the salt revenue, it is preparing to extend its control over other departments usually under Peking control. There is a movement on foot to reorganise the Military Government in order to allow Generals Tang Chi-yao, Lu Ying-ting and Tsien Chun-hsien more voice in affairs. According to some leaders, it is unwise to make any change until the regular meeting of the National Assembly next June.

Public worship in honor of the late Admiral Ching Pi-kwang will be held April 23 and 29 in Canton.

GERMANY'S DEMANDS ON HOLLAND ARE CONFUSED

London Times Correspondent
Says They May Include
Raw Materials After War

(Reuters' Agency War Service)
London, April 24.—The Times correspondent at The Hague wires that reports emanating from German sources in Holland suggest that Germany may demand that raw material, for example rubber, from the Dutch Colonies shall be guaranteed immediately after the war. It is further suggested that Germany expects to be able to force Holland to accept such conditions as would compel Germany's enemies formally to occupy the Dutch Colonies, which would throw Holland completely into the hands of Germany.

Dutch Colonial shares have recently shown a rapid decline.

Amsterdam, April 24.—It is stated on good authority the main questions to be discussed between Germany and The Netherlands relate to sand and gravel and the use of the Gladbach-Antwerp Railway, which was stopped at the beginning of the war. Holland does not object to Germany using the railway for ordinary, as distinct from military, purposes. Germany up to the present has not objected to this stipulation.

Germany is again demanding the transmission of sand and gravel through Holland but Holland insists on exercising control, providing against the use of these materials for military purposes.

Holland fears that Germany will push matters to extremes. It is expected that the Premier will speak in the Chamber at the end of the week after conferring with the Dutch Minister to Germany, who is arriving from Berlin.

Dr. Morrison Leaves
Today For Peking

Dr. G. E. Morrison, the adviser on constitutional subjects to the Chinese Government, arrived at Shanghai Thursday on his way to Peking. Dr. Morrison has been in Australia on a holiday.

Amundsen Lauds U.S. Men



ROALD AMUNDSEN

Captain Roald Amundsen, Arctic explorer and discoverer of the Northwest Passage, has arrived in New York after a thirteen-day trip across the Atlantic, said to be one of the roughest on record. Captain Amundsen came on the invitation of George Creel, director of the Bureau of Public Information. He intends to lecture throughout the United States upon war conditions in Europe. He said that he had recently visited all the battle fronts and that he was greatly impressed with the American troops in France. "The spirit and morale of the Americans are wonderful," declared the explorer, "and I look for a big hubub when they all get into action."

German Protege Asks To Sue In British Court

Law Of Germany May Decide
Mr. Eckhardt's Legal
Privileges

German law may decide whether or not Mr. T. Eckhardt, a German protege, may file a civil suit in the British Supreme Court and after hearing evidence in the case yesterday, Sir Haviland de Saumarez reserved a decision until a German lawyer makes an affidavit relative to the citizenship status of Mr. Eckhardt.

The petitioner was born in Germany and after living in the United States six years, was admitted to United States citizenship. In 1904 he petitioned the American Consul-General here for permission to renounce his American citizenship and this was allowed by a Baltimore Circuit court. Mr. Eckhardt then applied for German citizenship to the German Consul here and this was refused, the Consul later approving an application for status as German protege.

Mr. Eckhardt now claims that he is not a German subject and his counsel, Mr. N. T. Home, quoting German law, attempted to prove that the petitioner is "a protected person."

The case will be resumed next Friday.

3-Year Sentence Given In Jewelry Robbery

Coolie Charged With Burglary
Of Lavers And Clark Offices
Found Guilty

The coolie charged with the larceny of \$10,000 worth of jewelry from Messrs. Lavers and Clark was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Mixed Court yesterday before British Assessor Grant-Jones and Magistrate Wong. The despatch warrant issued for his brother-in-law, who took the stolen goods to Ningpo, could not be served as the man had escaped from the custody of the Ningpo authorities according to Detective Sergeant Hemingway.

Sergeant Hemingway stated that all the stolen property except \$50 and a gold buckle would be handed over when the Ningpo authorities are satisfied that the property belonged to the complainants. Mr. Clark of the complainant firm testified that he had identified the property as being that of his firm.

News Briefs

An ex-soldier and five coolies were charged yesterday in the Mixed Court with the unlawful possession of a Mauser gun and a pistol at 704 Carter Road.

H. H. Janco, the Rumanian charged with obtaining money under

false pretences in the Mixed Court, was yesterday ordered to be handed over to the Chinese authorities together with his accomplice. The order was made by British Assessor Byrne and Magistrate Tsang. Janco was charged by the police with a fraudulent sale of opium to a Chinese woman in a bar off N. Szechuan Road Extension.

Messrs. Caldbeck, Macgregor and Co., who was reported missing, is now officially reported a prisoner of war and unwounded, according to news received at Shanghai.

Sixty-seven out of the 74 cases of cerebro-spinal fever in Hongkong during the week ending April 13 proved to be fatal. The victims were all Chinese.

• • •



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The Cigarette with the Pedigree.

Master Ralph Layne



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W.M.Thackeray
"The Virginians"

W.D. & H.O.WILLS
BRISTOL & LONDON
ENGLAND

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Not a Gift—a Solid Investment. "BUY LIBERTY BONDS"

W.S.

Things That Happen In The Far East

Prof. C. J. Fox, Ph. D., who holds the chair of political science at Peking University, will shortly commence the publication of a new daily American newspaper at Tientsin, to be known as the North China Star. The machinery, type, &c., is being bought in the States and is expected to arrive before the end of next month. The paper is owned by a syndicate of Americans.

A Japanese despatch states that Mr. Tong Shao-ji, who is touring in Japan, is expected to return to Canton next week. Le Journal de Pekin states that Mr. Tong's arrival at Shanghai, via Canton, is due in the first part of next month.

A late Hongkong telegram states that Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Generalissimo of the Military Government in Canton, is preparing to leave Canton soon.

In compliance with the urgent request of General Lung Chi-kwan, who has been hard pressed by the southern troops for some time past, the Government wired to Admiral Lan Chien-hu and Lin Chung-chuan, commander of the first squadron, instructing them to select and despatch several cruisers to Fukien and Kwangtung to assist the Government troops against the rebels.

A mission will be despatched to England next autumn, report the Japanese papers, to convey to King George the medal of a Japanese Field Marshal and an Imperial insignia investing him with this rank. General Kawamura is mentioned as the head of the mission, though it may be decided to send one of the Imperial princes. It is also stated that the King of England will send an officer of high rank to confer upon the Emperor of Japan the title and the other Emperors in the British Army.

One hundred families or more at Foochow, Szechuan, on the Upper Yangtze, had their homes destroyed by fire in the opening part of this month. Some people living in a lumber yard had started a camp in their idol worship and had carelessly left it and towards morning they were surprised to find the yard on fire. The flames rapidly spread to the other buildings near, as the lumber made good fuel to make a hot fire. It was fortunate that the fire was near the little river where there was plenty of water or it would have caused still greater damage.

Many allied nations will regret to learn that the enlistment of coolies for the front is now stopped, and the depot at Weihaiwei and Tsingtao are all being transferred to other spheres of action. Captain D. Frazer and Shepherd, C.A.M.C., who have been doing duty at Weihaiwei, and recently been enjoying a short leave in Tientsin and at the Capital, will return to Weihaiwei in a few days, and there await the next steamer for Vancouver on their return to Canada, and thence to the front.

General Tang Chi-yao, who has not had any communications with the Central Government for a long time, has sent a telegram to the Government reporting that the Roman Catholics in Ichang have been buying up land property in the province on an extensive scale. As this will bring about complications in future, he requests the Government to take steps to prevent these transactions from taking effect.

During the last few weeks Ichang has been threatened by the rebels from Szechuan, and the local "tuwei" led by the rebel Generals Li Tien-chai and Wang Tien-chung have availed themselves of the disturbed condition to molest the various districts in the vicinity of Ichang. The Government recently received a telegram from General Wu Chuan-yuan stating that the rebels occupied the Northern bank of the Yangtze River at Ichang were severely defeated and driven away by the men of the 2nd Brigade, while those on the southern bank were compelled to retreat towards Shih-tao-wei. After properly fortifying the city, the Government troops would

advance to take Kuelpa, and clear the way for the expedition to Szechuan province.

From Our Own Correspondent
Peking, April 21.—Yesterday afternoon the Prime Minister left for Hankow and the reason for the going has not yet been revealed to the public. Some light may be thrown on it by the fact that he is accompanied by three generals, namely Generals Chen Yung-ping, Chu Tung-fang, and Wei Chang-han, and by Messrs. Yeh Kung-cho, Vice-Minister of Communications, Wu Ting-chang, Vice-Minister of Finance and Tseng Yi-chang, a secretary of the Cabinet. The strong military element is thus supported by two of the strongest non-military men in the northern party and by a minor figure in that party. To say the least, the purpose of the Prime Minister's trip is ambiguous, but the composition of his suite suggests that it is at least two-fold, if not more complex than that.

First, there has been a certain amount of misunderstanding between the Generals in the field and those in Peking. Exactly what is the cause of friction is not easy to say, but it has probably arisen, indeed it is very definitely suggested in certain quarters that it has arisen from the wavering policy of Peking. Up to the time that Generals Tsao Kun and Chang Hsiao-chi left for the front there had been very noticeable vacillation. Their departure was regarded as a sign that the authorities were now of one mind, the President having been brought round to the militant point of view; but the support given to these generals since their departure has not by any means always been as strong as it might have been, or, in their opinion, should have been. Since General Tsao returned to the office of Prime Minister, that is to say, since it was reasonable to expect strong support from Peking, there has still been vacillation; and the generals in the field have been displeased and somewhat sulky in their demeanor.

If the Prime Minister had simply gone to put his heart into the generals in the field he could have done so without being accompanied by a considerable suite of pretty strong men, some of them not military men; and the presumption is that he is at least combining party reasons with public on this occasion. The Government has reached the point where it has to decide on its policy for the immediate future; outsiders, and they have considerable weight in this country, are wearying of the present turmoil, and they are beginning to be alarmed by the

growing lawlessness even in districts supposed to be under the direct rule of the Government, they are pressing more than pained surprise at the kidnappings, hold-ups and even attacks on trains; and it is becoming evident that unless effective measures are taken pretty quickly there will be serious complications. Not only so, the Government itself realises that incidents such as have been occurring lately mean that its position is being undermined. It has therefore become necessary to frame and follow something more definite in the way of a policy that it has had hitherto. For the Government to do this it is necessary for the Peiyang party to make up its mind about these and similar matters first, and it seems to be fairly certain that the gathering of the clans at Hankow has some relation to this matter. What the section of the party in Peking wants to know is whether the generals in the field can really smash the South, or whether it will be necessary to make terms with the South. These questions, and many cognate ones, are to be threshed out in Hankow, and probably on the decisions taken there the whole future policy of the Government rests. If the generals in the field are certain that they can smash the South the advisability of doing so, and the plan of campaign, have still to be decided. If they cannot, then it will be necessary to discuss the most face-saving method of compromise. Essentially these seem to be the purposes of General Tsao's trip.

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directors of the Oxygen and Drum Co., the Chinese Staff of the Accountant Office of the A. P. C., Mile Louise Saplance, J. Elsner, H. Owen, Carstensen, A. Worsoe, Captain H. Christiansen, Mr. and Mrs. Kay Fr. Fadé, P. H. L. Christiansen, Herman J. O. Hustru, E. A. Larsen, E. V. Featherstonhaugh,

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. V. Bidwell, Mr. C. G. Humphreys, A. C. Andersen, C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Beaumont, Mr. and Mrs. O. Nielsen, E. L. Thellefson, May Price, Amy Evans, Alice Jack, Lydia Leach, N. Macdonald, J. S. Mey, V. Peterson, A. W. Brandmar, Emil K. Pagh, Sing Tao-ding and the Min-Ho-Loong Mess.

Motives Of Tuan's Junket To Hankow Are Analysed

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Obituary

Mr. Erik Erslev's Funeral

A large number of sympathetic friends attended the funeral of the late Mr. Erik Erslev of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. at the Bubbling Well Road Cemetery yesterday. The Rev. A. J. Walker read the funeral service, and Messrs. A. S. Andersen, C. S. Andersen, F. V. Jensen, C. V. Jensen, I. Behrens and S. Thellefson acted as pallbearers. The Danish Consul-General, Mr. T. Raaschou, was also present.

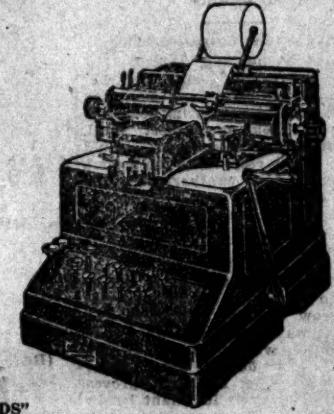
The floral tributes were many and beautiful, including wreaths from the Danish Consul-General, all the pallbearers, the directors of the Asiatic Petroleum Company and Den Danske Tennis Club, the

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WEATHER
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whole coast.

DEATH

JACKSON: On April 22nd, 1918, at
Kuklung, the Rev. James Jackson,
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Mission.

17709

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, APRIL 27, 1918

The Moderates

By Arthur S. Draper

BRITISH Moderates are not pacifists; they are not advocates of peace at any price. Lord Lansdowne was called the "Marquess of Hands-up" when he sent his famous letter to *The Daily Telegraph*, but six weeks later he had the respect of nearly every shade of opinion. H. W. Massingham, the brilliant editor of *The Nation*, which Lord Northcliffe told me he considered the finest weekly magazine in England or America, was not permitted to export his publication for many months because the military censor thought it gave a wrong impression of British public opinion, but finally the embargo was raised, though Massingham's editorials never changed.

Some of the finest of the British journalistic writers are among the Moderates. No English newspaper has preserved a higher standard of excellence, a saner viewpoint on the war, than *The Manchester Guardian*, of which Charles P. Scott has been the editor for forty-six years. *The Guardian* is a Moderate organ, but no one could accuse it or its veteran editor of being "faint-hearted." A. G. Gardiner, the editor of *The Daily News*, is another of the advocates of moderation. Though it lacks some of the balance and consistency of *The Guardian*, *The Daily News* is perhaps a greater influence among the masses of the country. It makes a direct appeal to the workers, and Gardiner has a large following among them as well as among the so-called "intellectuals." Bitterness rarely creeps into the columns of *The Guardian*, whereas *The Daily News* often contains virulent attacks. Scott, who once told me with pride that the word "Hun" had appeared in *The Guardian* only once during the war, and then in a Reuter despatch which was rushed to the printers practically unedited, makes his fight for principles. Gardiner attacks and supports individuals in his desire to further or defeat principles.

British Moderates are growing in number and influence. Some of them, tired from waiting for the time when their views will be generally accepted, have moved over to the Labor party, where they see a means of reaching their goal sooner. Others have thrown in their lot with the Labor party in the hope of acting as a check upon it and helping it from becoming a party of revolutionaries.

H. G. Wells is classed as a Moderate. So are Arnold Bennett, Jerome K. Jerome and John Galsworthy.

In the House of Lords their numbers include Lords Lornburn, Courtney, Haldane, Buckmaster, Crewe, Grey, Parnell, Brassey, Beauchamp and Lansdowne. The Commons House of Parliament has a host of Moderates, including Walter Runciman, Reginald McKenna, Herbert Samuel, Sir John Simon, all former Cabinet Ministers; Noel E. Buxton, Lord Hugh Cecil, Richard Holt, Richard Lambert, Lord Ed-

mund Talbot, Lord Robert Cecil, Commander Josiah C. Wedgwood, Llewelyn Williams, to mention only a few. Most of the Irish Nationalists are Moderates in their attitude toward the war. The representatives of industrial constituencies who are not Labor M. P.'s are as a rule Moderates, though there are a number of exceptions. In the banking and financial world there are many Moderates, as there are also among the country's great manufacturers. The Church has many Moderates.

President Wilson's policy is the basis on which the Moderates carry on their campaign. Before America entered the war no Allied statesman had consistently advocated any policy other than a struggle in which military force was the only weapon to be used in obtaining peace. There were many Moderates in Europe, but they were not strong enough to make headway against the cry of "pacifist" which was raised against them. Now no one accuses President Wilson of being a "pacifist," and when the Moderates follow his lead they are on the same ground.

In the Moderate group are Protestants and Catholics, Jews and Gentiles, free traders and protectionists, rich and poor, but mostly few Tories.

There are various degrees of Moderates. The Marquess of Lansdowne and Lord Robert Cecil are both classed as Moderates, but a considerable gulf separate them. Lord Lansdowne is seventy-three, Lord Robert Cecil fifty-four. Lansdowne is erect, stately, aristocratic in appearance; Lord Robert ("Bobbie Cecil," as his intimates call him) is tall, but stoop-shouldered. Both have hair-trigger minds. Lord Robert gives one the impression that he is diffident in the presence of reporters, but the moment he is questioned and put on his mettle he seems to enjoy the queries. Sometimes he is amazing frank; at others he fences with marked skill. Lord Lansdowne is dignified in the extreme; he weighs and measures every word; he is much less "human" than Lord Robert Cecil.

In what class does Mr. Lloyd George belong? If his war utterances were the only guide he might be placed among the Moderates or the so-called "Never-Endians;" he might even be placed with Labor. The "little Welshman" is at heart a radical, an extremist. He is called by some an opportunist, by others he is considered an unbending, unyielding advocate of the "knockout" policy. Both do him an injustice. Through all his pre-war career he was a radical; he fought for the workingmen and had his full confidence and loyal support; he was regarded as a "firebrand" by the solid financial and land interests; he was constantly in the thick of some revolutionary movement, something which appealed to the masses. And then he became Prime Minister, with Tories as his chief supporters. All the Liberal leaders maintained a negative attitude toward him, and it is beyond dispute that many of them thought his leadership would be brief. On one side he was influenced by imperialists, on the other he was constantly reminded that this was a people's war and that vested interests must give way before the rights of the masses.

Lloyd George is brave; he is clever; he is quick to sense public opinion; he is a skilful politician, a fine orator, a keen judge of the dramatic. Asquith can outmaneuver him in a debate; he has a more logical mind and can turn a better phrase. But Lloyd George knows how and when to appeal to the masses; he uses methods Asquith would shun. Today the Tories are not so friendly toward the Premier; they have changed little; he has shifted with events. Lloyd George is big enough to change his mind and to carry his supporters with him. Today Lloyd George is the British dictator, but a dictator in the fourth year of the war is too burdened with responsibility to steer a straight course regardless of the obstacles in front of him. Even a tank crawls around some of the broadest ditches.

Northcliffe and Lloyd George are totally different, and yet much alike. Both are frequently revolutionary in their methods. Northcliffe fights with a sabre; George uses a rapier. Northcliffe depends largely upon brute strength; George dances around and dazzles his opponents. Both have the same objective, but totally different offensive methods. They clash frequently, if reports can be believed, but they have a huge amount of respect and regard for each other. Northcliffe is sometimes called the "greatest power in the land." That may be true, but I think the British Premier is a shade more powerful.

The Suicide Squadron

Exploits Of Haddock And His Dummy Dreadnaughts

By Ralph E. Cropley
(From the *Atlantic Monthly*)

The seafaring men who have fought so many of us across the Atlantic have certainly upheld the traditions of their forefathers. They have fought with their heads as well as with their guns, like Haddock of the Olympic, who hoodwinked the Germans with his dummy dreadnaughts. To Haddock and to Haddock alone it is due that so many transports got to Gallipoli unarmored transports while the Grand Fleet remained intact in the North Sea.

Haddock is a master of marine camouflage. His dummy Queen Elizabeth kept the whole Austrian fleet bottled up in the Adriatic. She was nothing more formidable than the old Royal Mail liner Oruba which used to run from New York to Bermuda. In this connection it is diverting to remember how our German-American press denounced England as a liar for saying that the famous battle-cruiser Tiger was not sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean. The real Tiger was at that time, and still is, with the Grand Fleet in the North Sea, and I hear regularly from a former merchant ship officer who fought aboard her in the Jutland battle, after she was said to have been sunk, and who has been raised to the rank of Lieutenant-commander for valor. But her replica, Haddock's dummy—the old American liner Merion of the Philadelphia-Liverpool line—lies at the bottom of the Mediterranean. A *Tame Tiger*

Captain Braithwaite, of whom I have already spoken, was present on a transport when the submarine let five transports go by in order to plug the dummy Tiger; he told me that it was most ridiculous to see men hustle canvas 6-inch guns below whenever a neutral ship hove in sight; and that, when the torpedo struck her, many men floated ashore astride wooden 14.7 guns. The torpedo worked more havoc on the dummy's decks than with her side, for to get her down so that she would have the freeboard of a battle-cruiser, she had been loaded with cement and stones, and the explosion filled the air with flying missiles which fell back on her decks. The strangest feature of the whole episode is that, although loaded beyond the safety mark with a very heavy cargo, the dummy did not sink for twenty-four hours.

Haddock's "Suicide Squadron" of old liners is no more; but without their aid in conveying the transports to the Dardanelles, the German fleet might have succeeded in breaking through the cordon spread by the British Grand Fleet about the North Sea; for that fleet would have had to be weakened to supply ships for the service which the dummies performed.

The *Carmania's* Fight

It is unnecessary to introduce the *Carmania* to the American traveling public. Soon after the war began, she was prepared for service as an auxiliary cruiser. She came across to Bermuda and was taken up a tortuous channel to the Navy Yard. It is a wonder to this day how such a Leviathan ever got safely into and out of that channel.

From Bermuda she steamed south, looking for the *Kronprinz Wilhelm* and the big Cap Trafalgar, which had been transformed into raiders. Three hundred miles of Rio de Janeiro she fell in with the Cap Trafalgar, protecting neutral steamers which had been sent out to coal the German raiders. Each ship was of about 20,000 tons and they were built for passenger liners, not fighting ships.

The *Carmania* was commanded by a regular naval officer, but she was navigated by merchantship officers.

The Cap Trafalgar was much more heavily armed than the *Carmania*. Her guns were 6-inch against the *Carmania's* 4.7. The fight lasted two hours; then the Cap Trafalgar rolled over on her side and sank. About one hundred and fifty shots were fired on each side. The *Carmania's* fire was aimed at the water-line, whereas the Cap Trafalgar fired at the *Carmania's* superstructure. The latter's main bridge was shot away, and she was maneuvered during most of the battle from the second officer's bridge at the stern.

When the Cap Trafalgar sank, the *Carmania* was on fire fore and aft, and had not the British cruiser Bristol come to her assistance, she would have been gutted, as her whole water-system was shot to pieces. It was a wonderful battle, and the skillful maneuvering of the merchantship men kept the *Carmania* bow on to the Cap Trafalgar, thereby offering a smaller target.

After the battle the *Carmania's* dead were buried, and the British cruiser Marlborough accompanied her to Gibraltar for repairs. The long trip of several thousand miles was accomplished safely; but she was navigated entirely from the tiny bridge at the very stern, the bridge on which the second officer keeps watch when she goes in or out of

(Continued on Page 7)

A Secret Document Comes To Light

Those who think such a thing as a negotiated peace is possible with Germany, who think any kind of peace conference is possible until she has been beaten, who take her words not exactly at their face value but as containing some residuum of truth, should attend to the secret official communication which fell into Hugo Haase's hands and was read by him to the Main Committee of the Reichstag. Haase is the leader of the Independent Socialists, who are the anti-Kaiserite minority Socialists. The document he produced was a secret communication sent by Berlin to Vienna outlining Germany's intentions. It was written by Michaelis, who was then Chancellor.

This is the same Michaelis who pretended to accept the resolution of the Reichstag declaring for peace without annexations. While Michaelis—who, like Bethmann and Hertling, is merely the mouthpiece and puppet of the real rulers and not to be considered as having an identity apart from them—was declaring to the Reichstag and the world Germany's moderate and pacific aims, in secret he was communicating to Austria her real aims. Compare them:

Michaelis To The Reichstag, July 19, 1917.

The concentration of the Russian Army compelled Germany to seize the sword. There was no choice left to us, and what is true of the war itself is true also of our weapons, particularly the submarine.

Germany did not desire the war in order to make violent conquests, and therefore will not continue the war a day longer merely for the sake of such conquests, if it could obtain an honorable peace.

These aims may be attained within the limits of your resolution as I understand it, [the Reichstag resolution declaring against annexations.] We cannot again offer peace. We have loyalty stretched out our hands once. It met no response; but the Government feels that if our enemies abandon their lust for conquest and their aims of subjugation and wish to enter into negotiations, we shall listen honestly and readily for peace to what they have to say to us.

What we long to attain is a new and splendid Germany, not a Germany which wishes, as our enemies believe, to terrorise the world with her armed might—no, the morally purified, God fearing, loyal, peaceful and mighty Germany which we all love. For this Germany we and our brothers out there will bleed and die.

And now comes Bethmann Hollweg's admission that before the declaration of war he issued instructions to demand from France the cession, pending the fall of the fortresses of Toul and Verdun. Germany's retired Chancellors are proving their uses. It is to be hoped that Hertling will soon retire, so that he, too, can begin his contribution to the documentary history of a hypocrisy and perfidy unexampled in modern history and not to be excelled in any history, ancient or modern, civilised or barbarous.—*N. Y. Times*, March 18.

Italian Irredenti In China
And German Lies

(Peking and Tientsin Times).

About the middle of January, the first groups of Irredenti began to arrive in North China from Siberia. There are now over 2,000 of them, distributed between Peking, Tientsin and Shan-hai-kwan. They come from the unredeemed provinces of Italy, from the coast-towns of the Adriatic, including Trieste and Zara, and also from the mountainous region of the Trentino. As conscripts, they were obliged to serve in the Austrian Army and—for prudence sake—the Austrian Government sent the majority of them to King Log.

The obvious danger lest, in the new disorder, the late soldiers of the Austrian Empire should lapse under their former masters made it necessary to send the Irredenti eastwards, on the route by which, in better times, Russian soldiers had travelled to Salonica. It was assumed that the journey across Siberia would take about a month or a little more, but that chaos on the railways was such that some of the Irredenti were about four months on the way, travelling in unheated trucks in midwinter and with never a warm meal. It will easily be understood that those who eventually arrived in China represent a survival of the fittest.

Again in China their immediate departure was delayed—and is still delayed—by lack of tonnage (the problem which at this moment confronts all the Allied Governments and baulks the best laid plans). The Italian Government is as anxious as ever to get them home, since skilled and unskilled labor are at a premium in Italy as elsewhere, and many of these men would make Italian soldiers as good as their more fortunate relations, who succeeded in reaching Italy before being forcibly enlisted in the Austrian army.

The Irredenti's arrival in China is a sore subject with the still active German and Austrian residents, for these men offer a living and tangible proof of the vaguely recognised truth: that the Austrian Empire is but a patchwork of nationalities, held together by mere force. The presence, amongst them, of some who are of Slav origin serves also as an illustration of the fact that Italians, Czechs and Slovines are now joining hands to oppose the great plan of German domination in the Balkans.

Enemy intrigues are rife in China and many endeavors have been made by Austrian agents to approach the Irredenti, in order to undermine their faith in the Allies and in Italy, by the usual Boche methods of false news, intimidation and bribery. The Germans have also attempted to excite Chinese public opinion against

them, explaining their presence here by stories like the following:

"The Irredenti were originally Italian soldiers, who passed over to the Austrians, because in Italy they were starving, whereas the food and pay were better in the Austrian army. They were taken prisoners by the Russians and only accepted the protection of the Italian Military Commission in Russia, in order to obtain their liberty."

Various Irredenti have been approached by enemy agents in Tientsin and Peking with the usual story: "That Italy is about to make a separate peace; that the Germans have entered or will soon enter Paris; that to side with the Allies in China merely denotes ignorance of the real state of affairs in Europe, for victory is with the Central Powers who will exact vengeance on all who have opposed them."

The Irredenti, however, are not to be caught by such fiction; they know the Austrian methods of old and some of the enemy agents, who have approached them, have done so to their cost. But the more

ignorant among the Chinese have swallowed the stories told them by enemy agents and seriously believe, for example, that the Irredenti are organising themselves to assault the Austrian Legation in Peking, etc.

Among two thousand men there must be some black sheep, but as the whole they form an admirable body of men. When one remembers how in pre-war days, when the various foreign guards were in full strength, the overflowing animal spirits of the men and their rivalry in sport and other things were sometimes the cause of public disturbance, it will be admitted that the discipline maintained by very few officers among the Irredenti, and their quiet, orderly conduct, in circumstances most trying to their patience, are worthy of all praise.

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HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK

(MALTED BARLEY, WHEAT,
AND PURE FULL-CREAM MILK).

The Food Drink with all the Virtues.

1. Generates force and sustains it.
2. Gives strength and maintains it.
3. Easily digested and completely absorbed.
4. Delicious and refreshing.
5. Ready in a moment.
6. Suits all ages and conditions.
7. Keeps in all climates.

Supplied by all Chemists and Stores.

Also available in Tablet form to be dissolved in the mouth.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGL.

VITAFER

The Greatest of Tonic Foods

FOR BRAIN AND BODY

Invaluable to

Nursing Mothers and Young children

ENDORSED BY ALL LEADING PHYSICIANS

It is not a temporary stimulant, but an abiding influence for Good Health.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

STOCKTAKING SALE

Corsets:

</div

OVER 300 ARE PRESENT AT GETZ BROS. BANQUET

Large Gathering Of Chinese
And Americans Attend Dinner
To Mr. Louis Getz

Between three and four hundred prominent business and professional men, both foreign and Chinese, gathered in the Hall of the Republic at the Great World last evening for the banquet tendered by Getz Brothers and Co. of the Orient in honor of Mr. Louis Getz, of San Francisco, the firm's president. A number of the wives and lady friends of the foreign banqueters were also present.

The big hall was decorated with the flags of China and America and of the other Allied nations and throughout the evening entertainment was provided by Chinese players and performers who interspersed their music and acts between courses.

Mr. E. B. Waite, vice-president of the company, acted as toastmaster and, after proposing the healths of the Presidents of the two republics, introduced Mr. Getz with a neat little speech in which he referred to the unfailing cordiality existing between the firm and the Chinese business community of Shanghai.

Mr. Getz expressed his pleasure at meeting again his many friends in Shanghai.

"It is now about thirty years since we established business connections in this great country," he said, "and my experience during that time has enabled me to become thoroughly acquainted with your requirements, thereby satisfying your demands, and I cannot help but feel that such has been the case, as the progress of our business has shown. From a small beginning it has grown to such an extent that we today have connections in almost every part of the world."

Mr. Getz spoke of the formation of the China Commerce Club of California, of which he was one of the founders and told of its work to promote friendly relations between China and the United States. The San Francisco and, Mr. Getz said, is now using its efforts to secure a ranking by the United States War Board whereby the Chinese and Americans in China will be accorded the same consideration by the government as is given other national colonies. Reports from the home office, he said, indicated that the effort would succeed.

Speeches in response were made by several prominent Chinese and Judge Lobinger of the United States Court for China also spoke, referring to the happy relations between the Getz company and the Chinese commercial community as typifying the ever strengthening bond between America and China.

Mr. Getz calls for home on the Venezuela today.

THREE NEW V.C.'S GIVEN.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 24.—Three new Victoria Crosses are gazetted, including Lieutenant R. F. Hayward of the Wiltshires. The Gazette says of his exploit:

"While commanding his company he displayed almost superhuman endurance and very rare courage. Although buried, wounded in the head and deafened during the first day of the operations, his arm shattered two days later and being subsequently again seriously injured in the head, he refused to leave his men until he collapsed. Although the enemy was incessantly attacking, he continued to move in the open from trench to trench, absolutely regardless of his own safety and concentrating entirely on reorganizing the defences and encouraging his men. The complete failure of many very determined attacks against his trenches was almost entirely due to his magnificent example and ceaseless energy."

COTTON RISE IN EGYPT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cairo, April 20.—A note issued by Sir William Brunyate, Acting Financial Advisor to the Egyptian Government, states that the phenomenal increase in the price of cotton is maintained and he says that in 1917 the Egyptian cotton crop will yield £(Egyptian) 50,000,000 as against £(Egyptian) 39,000,000 in 1916.

The Empire Cotton-Growing Committee in London is strongly pressing for a resumption of the reclamation schemes in the Nile Delta, which were suspended at the outbreak of the war, but the labor resources of Egypt are presently being employed for military purposes.

**No Change Of Policy
For Japan, Says Goto**

(Continued from Page 1)

changeable, faulty to the allied cause.

"We seek the friendship, cooperation and assistance of China. We ask China to disentangle herself from old prejudices and the maze of intrigue planted and fostered by the enemy. Just now complete unity is essential to victory. The Lansing-Ishii notes even have been used by the enemy to create ill-will in China, but we feel now that the Chinese Government understands the entire friendliness of Japan. We seek the full co-operation of China for our mutual protection and advantage."

With regard to Russia, Baron Goto said that the situation had afforded much comfort to the enemy but, above all, an opportunity to increase the activity of his malevolent propaganda. Such a propaganda was now going on in Siberia, more particularly with a

view to an estrangement between Japan and Russia as well as between America and Japan. For instance, the landing of a few British and Japanese marines at Vladivostok, a natural local occurrence, had been magnified out of all proportion.

Japan has not for a moment made light of the spread of this inimical influence in Eastern Siberia, both as a menace to Japan and China but also as against the Allies.

Neither has Japan lost sight of the fact that Russia is a Power endeavoring to reorganize a machine which is temporarily out of order. Japan must give encouragement, assistance and support to the work of reorganization. We trust the sound sense of the Russian people will not be misled by the reports circulated to keep these two neighbors apart.

"Finally I repeat there is no change, nor will there be any change, in the policy of this Government because of the changes in the Cabinet. We will maintain the peace of the Far East and will help our neighbors and friends to the limit of our capacity."

Baron Goto, gave his first reception yesterday to the Diplomatic Corps. The Chinese Minister conversed with him in Japanese, being the only diplomat present who did not require an interpreter.

The distinguished Chinese visitors here are pleased with the appointment of Baron Goto.

Soviet and City Council Clash In Vladivostok

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, April 26.—A telegram from Vladivostok states that there has been a serious breach between the Soviet and the Municipal Council.

On the night of the 24th the latter passed a resolution not to obey the regulations laid down by the former but the Soviet, which holds the actual power, has passed a resolution to appeal to force against the Municipal Council and Zemstvo.

The situation is critical.

AUSTRALIANS WILL ADD TO FORCES IN SERVICE

Recruiting Conference To Make Utmost Efforts Against Ger- man Militarism

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, April 24.—The Recruit-
ing Conference has unanimously
resolved, in this time of un-
paralleled emergency, to make the
utmost efforts to avert defeat at the
hands of the German militarism.

It urges the Australian people to
unite wholeheartedly to secure the
necessary reinforcements for the
Australian forces by voluntary en-
listment.

The Melbourne Age comments
that the result of the Conference
gives cause for cordial congratulation.
The terms of the resolution
may be accepted as a pledge binding
each organisation to exhaust its
resources to induce men eligible for
military service to rally to the
colors.

Mr. F. G. Tudor, speaking at a
union gathering, declared that the
Conference had done its best in the
interests of Australia and the
Empire. Labor was not lukewarm
towards the war. They were in it
and they must stay there.

ALLIED SUCCESSES IN BALKANS REPORTED

British Detachments Penetrate Bulgarian Trenches On Wide Front West Of Doiran

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 24.—An official com-
munique from Eastern Headquarters
reports:

Fighting activity continued very
lively in different sectors.

We scored a series of fresh suc-
cesses.

Detachments of British troops west
of Doiran penetrated the Bulgarian
trenches on a wide front, destroyed
dugouts and inflicted heavy losses.

In the region west of the Lakes, a
mobile reconnoitring column operating
north of Devole drove the enemy from
the line of heights dominating the
right of the Urus Valley, captured some
villages beyond and took some pris-
oners.

Several attacks made by the enemy
in the Cerna Bend were repulsed.

GRIEG WORKS DELIGHT WOMEN'S MUSIC CLASS

Mrs. Kirkemo Sings In Norwegian
At Final Program in Miss
Webster's Series

The works of Edward Grieg, "He
who made Norway loved by all
countries," constituted the program
at the final meeting of the American
Women's Club Music Study Circle

which is temporarily out of order.
Japan must give encouragement,
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in the Cerna Bend were repulsed.

Compulsory Clauses For New Zealand Loan

Contributions Reach £8,500.
000 But £1,000,000 More
Is Still Necessary

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Wellington, April 24.—The contribu-
tions to the New Zealand War
Loan of £9,500,000 amounted to
£8,500,000. The compulsory clauses
will be enforced to secure the balance.

CANADIAN LEADER NOT TO ATTEND CONFERENCE

Sir Wilfred Laurier Will Not
Accompany Premier Borden
To London

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Melbourne, April 24.—In the
Senate today Mr. Mullen, Minister
of Reparation, replying to a question
regarding the proposed attendance
of various Opposition leaders in the
Dominions at the Imperial Conference,
said that he had been informed that Sir Wilfred
Laurier, the leader of the Canadian
Opposition, would not accompany
Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian
Premier, to London.

The Governor of Victoria has
decided to present the King's
Shield to the Municipality which
provides most recruits.

It is reported that the Commonwealth
is about to mobilise trained
men and volunteers between the
ages of 21 and 50 for Home Service.

S.V.C. Inspection Today

Inspection parade for the Shanghai
Volunteer Corps will take place at
the Race Course today. All of the
units will be on hand for the official
annual exercises and a fine spectacle
is anticipated. The inspection will
begin at 2:30 p.m.

Informal Opening For Baseball Season Today

Sailors Will Play Shanghai Or
Two Picked Nines Will
Clash In Scrub Game

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Ottawa, April 24.—In connection
with National Registration in June,
the Government has ordered that
all residents in Canada over 16 years
of age must register. The penalties
for non-compliance will be a fine
or imprisonment or both; dis-
franchisement; deprivation of the
right to hold any position of em-
ployment or to earn wages, or to
employ others, or to hold public
office, or to travel by railway or
boat, or to use hotels and restaur-
ants. Persons employing a de-
faulter, selling him a railway or
steamboat ticket, or supplying him
with board and lodgings will be liable
to the same penalties.

The scheme is intended to provide
information respecting the labor re-
sources of Canada.

Although conscription of labor is
not contemplated the Registration
Board will be empowered to name
industries in which men of certain
ages must not be employed.

Loss Of Richthofen Blow To Germans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, April 24.—The Com-
mander of the German air forces in
the obituary notice of Baron von
Richthofen says: "His death is a
deep wound for our entire air force."

Shanghai Wounded Soldiers Fund

Amount on hand as pre-
viously acknowledged \$4,685.34
Donation per J. A. Small-
bones, Esq. being part pro-
ceeds Raiffe held under
the auspices of the Over-

seas Club and the Phila-
lantic Society

Shanghai Lawn Bowls Asso-
ciation per H. Witch \$22.85

In Memorandum—A. C.
Crichton per Mr. and Mrs.
Olsen 16.00

\$4,918.22

D. M. Graham
Hon. Treasurer

Shanghai Wounded
Soldiers Fund

Unclaimed Cablegrams

Commercial Pacific Cable Co.
Date. Address. From

April 24. Wessmann Toyo Kisen
Kaisha Shanghai New York

25. Wueusing Company
Shanghai San Francisco



THE FILAMENT OF THIS LAMP is the strongest
ever made. It is covered by more than 30
different kinds of patents.

The light given is bright as a diamond, and
thus it is well-named.

BRILLIANT WIRE LAMP

Obtainable from the principal electrical dealers and contractors

LIBERTY

GO TODAY. TIME IS SHORT.

Shanghai-Malay Estates

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai-Malay Rubber Estates Ltd. was held Thursday at the office of Mr. M. G. Beck (Secretary) No. 36 Peking Road.

Mr. G. Grayrigge presided, and there were also present Messrs. E. S. Kadourie, R. N. Truman and L. E. Canning (Directors), Mr. Beck (Secretary) and shareholders representing 19,726 shares.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, The report and accounts have been in your hands for some days, and I will with your permission take them as read.

Extensions.—You will notice that only 2 acres have been planted up during 1917. Owing to labor shortage we have been forced to suspend operations on the proposed extensions until such time as a sufficiency of labor is assured to cope with the work, and to maintain the clearings in good condition. This is a misfortune, as neither estate is large enough at present to give us the benefit of the most economical working, and we intend to push ahead with the extensions as soon as conditions permit.

Crop.—From the report you will have seen that we were 25,583 lbs. short of our estimate. Chengal estate was 13,383 lbs. short, for some inexplicable reason October and November showed an amazing drop, which was general throughout the district. Goodheart was 12,200 lbs. short. The manager attributes 5,000 lbs. of this to the decision of the visiting agents not to tap Division III, some 108 acres on which the trappable trees are at present too scattered. The balance is due to the extensive thinning out operations, rain and the change over from the "V" cut to the single quarter cut.

Costs.—These still remain high being about one penny per lb. above the previous nine months owing to the dearer prices of all supplies. War tax and duty account for a further 2.04 pence per lb. Estimated for current year show a slight increase over 1917 again attributable to the same reasons.

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To depreciation on Factory, Plant and Machinery, 2,272.06

To depreciation on Wells and Water Supply, 586.89

To depreciation on Cattle and Carts, 99.85

To Carry Forward, 17,497.92

20,456.72

Directorate.—Upon the resignation of Mr. Benjamin, Mr. L. E. Canning was invited to fill the vacancy. In accordance with the Articles of Association, Mr. R. N. Truman retires, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

Auditors.—Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 26, 1918.
Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	@ 107—Tls. 93.45
@ 7.32—Mex. \$127.66	
Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 72.915	
Mex. Gold Bars 978 touch Tls. 293	
Copper Cash	per tael 1805
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/5d.—Tls. 4.55	
exch. @ 7.32—Mex. \$6.19	
Native Interest	.04

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	491d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	
8 m-a.	%
4 m-a.	%
6 m-a.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-a.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.35
Ex. N. Y. on London	T.T. \$4761
Consols	—

Exchange Opening Quotations

London	T.T. 4/5
Demand	4/51
India	T.T. 2945
Paris	T.T. 603
Paris	Demand 604
New York	T.T. 1051
New York	Demand 1053
Hongkong	T.T. 703
Japan	T.T. 491
Batavia	T.T. 325

Banks Buying Rates

London	4 m/s. Cds. 4/7d.
London	4 m/s. Dcys. 4/7d.
London	6 m/s. Cds. 4/7d.
London	6 m/s. Dcys. 4/7d.
Paris	4 m/s. Dcys. 631
New York	4 m/s. Dcys. 110

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR APRIL

HR. Tls. 412 @ 4/4%	Fr. 51
1 @ 503	France 6.61
0.87 @ 103%	Gold \$1
1 @ 50	Yen 2.35
1 @ 15	Rupees 2.64
1 @ 1.50	Roubles —
1 @ 1.50	Mex. \$1.50

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, April 26, 1918.	
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS	
Official	
New Engineering Tls. 18.00	
New Engineering Tls. 18.25	
Telephones Tls. 79.00	
Tobongs Tls. 16.50	
Unofficial	
International Cotton (ord.)	Tls. 170.00
Yangtzeppoo Cotton (ord.)	Tls. 8.60
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 139.00	
Langkata Tls. 18.50	
Shanghai Docks Tls. 168.00	
Shanghai Lands Tls. 68.00	

Cotton Market

In their report for week ending April 25, Messrs. Noel Murray and Co. write as follows: in regard to the local cotton outlook:	
Local Marketers.—Conditions remain as last, importers are not wanted in the picture at the moment, as dealers have a plentiful supply of paid for goods to push forward directly the demand arises and until that time arrives, they will not require to replenish their stocks. There is a fair enquiry for heavy Grey goods from Ningpo but most of the other dependencies are waiting for more peaceful and therefore safer times, before ordering more goods to be sent to them.	
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China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling

Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office,

10 Canton Road,

Shanghai.

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

“BICKERTON'S” PRIVATE HOTEL

13, 14 and 75 Bubbling Well Road.

Seven minutes from Bund by trams.

Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-American Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Dominion Rubber Co. Meeting

The Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd., held its fourth annual general meeting yesterday at the offices of the general manager, Messrs. Meyer and Measor. Mr. E. T. Byrne presided and was supported by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie, G. Grayrigg and E. A. Measor, directors. The total number of shares represented was 10,735.

The chairman in his speech said: "I anticipate that you will, as usual, accept the report and accounts as having been read." "I have not been surprised to find that the accounts placed before us tell their own tale of the effect of war conditions upon the working of our business and the price of rubber. In spite of an increase in production amounting to over 30%, our revenue per working account declined about Tls. 85,000. The average selling price for the year was 21.74 per lb. or nearly 62d. per pound under the rate of exchange. The price of rubber was sold throughout the year at the Singapore auctions, our selling price represents about the average auction price for all grades.

"We made a contract in 1916 to deliver 60 tons to Russian buyers, 30 tons of which were shipped in that year, but owing to the disturbed state of that country the British Government would not issue a permit from Singapore for the balance of 30 tons, which was therefore disposed of in the ordinary way at auction. Permits for Russia are still withheld and it is of course impossible to say when business will again be possible. In the meantime the adjustment of the outstanding contract is being carefully looked into but you will understand that it might be prejudicial to the company's interests to enter into details at this meeting.

"Among other adverse conditions, the supply of labor to both estates has not been entirely satisfactory and here again every effort that is possible is being made to improve matters. Our requirements for labor are becoming more insistent owing to the fact that we have extensions in hand on both estates. The extensions in question are receiving particular care both in regard to the hiring of land and the manner of planting, while the young trees are showing up very well.

"The increased production of the estates enabled us to keep our cost of production fairly stationary in the face of increased prices of materials, etc. and at the same time to pay a tax amounting to about 1/4d. per pound, representing a payment to Imperial Funds of about \$323,000 during the year. As the report contains all the figures being shown up very well.

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Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1856.

Capital £1,200,000 Reserve Fund 2,000,000

Holder's Liability of Share-holders 1,200,000

Head Office: 15 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Mr. Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

Mr. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Mr. Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Nevile Gochsen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.B.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hullo Fuket

Calcutta Ipoh Rangoon

Delhi Karachi Sagon

Guangzhou Kiang Seremban

Jaipur Kute Singapore

Kanton Kualal-Lumpur Shanghai

Madras Madras Sourabaya

Calcutta Malacca Taiping

Delhi Manila (F. M. S.) Tavoy (Lower Burma)

Guangzhou New York (Burma)

Hongkong Peking Tientsin

Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above agencies and branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.

Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Successors et Agencies:

Calcutta Hanoi Saigon

Guangzhou Hongkong Shanghai

Kanton Mengtze Singapore

Jaipur Noumea Tientsin

Calcutta Peking Toulou

Guangzhou Papoote Toulou

Hankou Phnom-Penh Toulou

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.

Manager.

Subscriptions to

Liberty Bonds Received

by this Bank

Banque Belge Pour

L'Etranger

Mme de la Societe Generale de

Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 20,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and

Rotterdam

President:

JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de

Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Bel-

gique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne,

Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir

National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of

New York.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-

counts and Fixed Deposits accord-

ing to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and

Exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS.

Manager for China

"BUY LIBERTY BONDS" Today

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 & £1,250,000

Gold £1,500,000

Silver 15,000,000

£24,500,000

Head Office: Bishopsgate, E. C.

Reserve liability of Pro-

prietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman

G. T. M. Edkins Esq. Deputy

F. C. Butcher, Esq.

A. H. Compton, Esq.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STAN.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking Taiyuan Shanghai

Tientsin Kaifeng Hankow

Changchun Wuhu Ichang

Antung Ankang Changsha

Dalby Hangchow Nanchang

Moukden Ningpo Kiukiang

Newchow Nanking Foochow

Harbin Chinkiang Amoy

Kirin Hsichow Canton

Taiwan Soochow Hongkong

Cheloo Wusich Swatow

Tingtau Yangchow Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HAWKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved

securities. Local bills discounted

Interest allowed on the Current Ac-

counts and on Fixed Deposits accord-

ing to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved

Securities, and every description of

Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the

chief commercial places in Europe,

India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan

and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.

Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 26,960,000

Kgs. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the

Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: PATNORAD,

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie

& Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour le

Developement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour le

Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en

France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay Harbin Peking

Chanchun Hongkong Shanghai

Cheloo Newchow Tientsin

Dairen Nicolayowsk Vladivostock

Haiian O/Amur Yokohama

Hankow

1 Branches and Agencies in

Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-

counts and Fixed Deposits in Taels,

Dollars and Roubles. Terms on

application.

Local Bills discounted. Special

facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal

cities of the world bought and

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr 27	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am. P. M. S. Co.	
..	..	Seattle etc.	Katori maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
..	..	San Francisco	Shinjo maru	Jap. Alexander	
May 4	..	Takow & Seattle	Manila maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
..	..	Seattle etc.	Hiwa maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
..	..	Vancouver	Mortango	Br. C. P. R.	
..	..	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br. C. P. R.	
..	..	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap. Alexander	

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr 27	..	Moto. Kobe & Osaka	Yawata maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
		Nagasaki Moto. & Kobe	Kaga maru	Jap. N.K.K.	
May 1	..	Moto. Kobe and Osaka	Kamome maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
..	..	8.00 Nagasaki	Pensa	Rus. R.V.F.	
..	..	Narasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Yamashiro maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
..	..	do	Manila maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
..	..	Moto. Kobe & Osaka	Omni maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
..	..	Moto. Kobe & Osaka	Chikusen maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
..	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Kasuga maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Liverpool etc.	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
London etc.	Shidomok maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
	Kaga maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr 27	4.00 Hongkong	Kiangtien	Empress of Russia	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.	
..	..	Hongkong	Kunpial	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.	
..	..	A. M. Amoy & Hongkong	Kwanpalee	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.	
..	..	Hongkong	Chicago maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
..	..	do	Hollow	Br. B. & S.	
..	..	D. L. Hongkong and Canton	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.	
..	..	8.00 Ningpo	Hainan	Br. B. & S.	
..	..	8.00 Ningpo	Hain Ninghao	Br. B. & S.	
..	..	D. L. Hongkong & Canton	Suyiyan	Br. B. & S.	
..	..	Takao via F'chow & K'lung	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.	
..	..	Suma maru	Jap. O.S.K.		

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr 27	11.00 Tsinhai & Dainy	Wobe maru	Jap. S.M.R.		
..	..	Upolu	Rus. A. M. A.		
..	..	Sauatien	Br. B. & S.		
..	..	Pengtien	Br. B. & S.		
..	..	Sakakai maru	Jap. S.M.R.		
..	..	Wenchow	Jap. O.S.K.		
..	..	Wenku maru	Rus. R.V.F.		
..	..	Yenku maru	Br. B. & S.		
..	..	Tsinhai	Jap. O.S.K.		
..	..	Winghao	Br. B. & S.		
..	..	Tsinhao	Jap. O.S.K.		
..	..	Tsinhao	Br. B. & S.		
..	..	Tsinhao	Jap. O.S.K.		

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Apr 27	M. N. Hankow etc	Shangyang maru	Jap. N.K.K.			
..	..	Foyang	Br. B. & S.			
..	..	Chungking	Br. B. & S.			
..	..	Kiangtien	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.			
..	..	Lienho	Br. J. M. & Co.			
..	..	Siluo	Br. J. M. & Co.			
..	..	Loongyi	Jap. N.K.K.			
..	..	Tsinhien maru	Jap. N.K.K.			
..	..	A. N. N. K.	Br. B. & S.			
..	..	Nanyang maru	Jap. N.K.K.			
..	..	Tsinhao	Br. B. & S.			

*A.M. M. N.—MIDNIGHT. D. L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Apr 26	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868 Br.	B. & S.	CNCW	
..	..	Hsin Ninghao	1151 Chi.	N.S.N. Co.	NSCW	
..	..	Kotohoku maru	Jap.			
..	..	Kurama maru	115 Jap.	N.K.K.		
..	..	Shangyang maru	2226 Jap.	N.K.K.	NYK	
..	..	Meitou	406 Am.	S. O. I. Co.	SICW	
..	..	Daly	2648 Jap.	S.M.R.	WW	
..	..	Hollow	1892 Br.	B. & S.	CNCW	
..	..	A. N. M.	Jap.	N.K.K.		
..	..	Yenku maru	1231 Chi.	N.S.N. Co.	NSCW	
..	..	Winghao	806 Br.	B. & S.	CNCW	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Apr 26	Tsinhao & Dainy	Ishin maru	841 Jap.	S.M.R.	
..	..	Kingting	1223 Br.	J.M. & Co.	
..	..	Hsinchi	1881 Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	
..	..	Chinkuo maru	1446 Jap.	N.Y.K.	
..	..	Kaitong	987 Br.	B. & S.	
..	..	Yohsien maru	1917 Jap.	N.K.K.	
..	..	Loongwo	2562 Br.	J. M. & Co.	
..	..	Fuhsien maru	1276 Jap.	M. B. & Co.	
..	..	Taiku maru	Jap.	B. & S.	
..	..	Hsin Peking	2868 Br.	B. & S.	
..	..	Hsin Ninghao	1151 Chi.	N.S.N. Co.	

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Shangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Saturday, April 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nissin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain Carnahan, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, April 27, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tsinhao, Captain Meathrel, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage, apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. L'menbo, tons 2,562 Captain Jackson, will leave on Monday, April 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. General Managers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. L'menbo, tons 2,562 Captain Jackson, will leave on Monday, April 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG.—The Str. Kangping, Captain J. B. Howie, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOY & HONGKONG.—The Str. Kwangtze, Captain A. B. Sangster, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzezeop wharf on Sunday, April 28, at

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzezeop wharf on Sunday, April 28, at

CHINWATG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzezeop wharf on Sunday, April 28, at

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzezeop

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.
(For Liverpool)

Tons

SHIZUOKA MARU ... 12,500

KAGA MARU 12,500

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

KATORI MARU 19,000 Capt. I. Noma, April 29

SUWA MARU 21,000 Capt. T. Sekine, May 19

HANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and E-be.)

YAMASHIRO MARU ... 7,000 Capt. Y. Nakajima, May 3

KASUGA MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Itsuno, May 10

CHIKUGO MARU ... 5,000 Capt. K. Soida, May 14

HANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

YAWATA MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Yagiu, April 27

KUMANO MARU 9,500 Capt. S. Saito, May 1

OMI MARU 7,000 Capt. M. Machida, May 4

CHIKUZEN MARU ... 5,000 Capt. N. Nojiri, May 8

FOR JAPAN

KAGA MARU 12,500 Capt. N. Segawa, April

BE TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU 18,000 Capt. K. Inadzu, May 3

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU 19,000

KASHIMA MARU 10,000

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU 21,000

SUWA MARU 21,000

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia and between Hongkong and Manila.

NIKKO MARU ... 10,000

AKI MARU 8,000

TANGO MARU ... 14,000

YOKOHAMA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta

calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.

YAHARA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China

sean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal

in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager Nippon Yuseen Kaisha.

Address: Yuseen, Shanghai.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Section in the Tokyo - Peking - Harbin - Shanghai

Routes.

all Lines in South Manchuria and Chosen East of

Mukden

CIRCULAR TOURS FOR CHINA, SOUTH

MANCHURIA, CHOSÉN, AND JAPAN.

Shanghai: Nanking-Tientsin or Hankow - Peking-Tientsin.

Mukden - (Port Arthur-Dairen-Mukden) - Seoul-Fusan-Shimoseki-Nagasaki-Shanghai. Or vice versa.

Reduced Rate: About 30%. Validity: 4 months.

Issued by principal stations on railway lines en route, the Nippon

Yuseen Kaisha, the Nissin Kisen Kaisha, and the principal Ticket

Agencies.

OVERLAND TOURS FOR CHINA, SOUTH

MANCHURIA, CHOSÉN, AND JAPAN.

Route from Shanghai:

Shanghai - Nanking-Tientsin or Hankow - Peking-Tientsin.

Mukden - (Port Arthur-Dairen-Mukden) - Seoul-Fusan-Shimoseki-Nagasaki-Shanghai. Or vice versa.

Reduced rate: 30%. Validity, 3 months.

Issued by Agents of the following Steamer Lines: - N.Y.K.;

T.K.K.; C.P.O.S.; P.M.S.S.C.

For information and literature, apply to the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Head Office: Dairen.

Branch Offices: Tokio, Seoul, Harbin, Peking and Shanghai.

Tel. Add.: Mantetsu. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

IMPERIAL 20 GREAT BRIDGES IN SIBERIA

Engineer Says Invasion Of Siberia Would Bring Grave Consequences

RUIN FOLLOWS RETREAT

Bridges Would Go Up Were Advance Attempted By A Foreign Army

The wrecking of the Trans-Siberian Railroad will be the first act of the Cossacks defending Siberia in case of the entry of Japan into the Russian situation, according to Paul de Kildyevsky, a Russian engineer who has been doing aerial motor work for this Government, says The Japan Advertiser.

Mr. Kildyevsky was a construction engineer when the great bridges of the railroad were built along its route through Siberia and was connected in an official capacity with the Russian Government. He speaks familiarly of the conditions that will cause the destruction of the road. Between Vladivostok and Irkutsk, 1,000 miles inland, there are twenty bridges, with spans varying from several thousand feet to a mile and a half in length.

"I am thoroughly familiar with the construction of these bridges," he said, "and I know what will happen. You remember in 1915, when the Germans went into Poland toward Prague. There were bridges destroyed then to prevent their advance. There has been destruction at Brest-Litovsk. The Russians may withdraw from Siberia, but they will destroy as they go. The piers of the bridges along the Amur line to the north out of Vladivostok and along the southern branch through Harbin are mined. There were special niches left to hold the dynamite in four or five places in each pier and there is a special body of bridge police whose duty is to fire the charges.

BRIDGES A Great Achievement

"It is as an engineer that I feel keenly the destruction that will take place. The bridges are great works of Russian achievement. We built them without the aid of engineers from any other country. They cost the Russian Government hundreds of millions of dollars. The Tsar was especially proud of them and had moving pictures taken of the entire line. They were shown in all parts of the country to let the people know what Russians could do. It took two hours to see the whole film.

"Some of the greatest of the bridges are the one over the Amur, which is 7,000 feet long, the one over the Sungari, which is a mile in length, and the one at Krasnoyarsk, over the Yenisei River. Twenty of the great bridges in eastern Siberia, the most difficult of construction, would be destroyed without hesitation to bar the Japanese advance.

"Vladivostok is in itself a fortress of the first order. On the high hills around the city fortresses are mounted. These will be destroyed before they will be permitted to fall into the hands of the Japanese.

"It is an absurdity to send an army of 600,000 Japanese, which will cost a billion dollars to protect a hundred millions' worth of supplies. It is also an absurdity to suppose that the Germans could get 6,000 miles for the sake of getting hold of such material. Any materials of war which the Germans may desire can be had much nearer home, by short advance into Russian territory.

Does Not Want Nipponese

"Russia has not invited the Japanese to come to her aid. She does not want them and she will not have them. If, as intruders, they enter her boundaries she will use every effort to oppose them. The Russians never have hesitated to destroy everything in the path of an advancing enemy; so that if Japan starts to cross Siberia the pathway will be a devastated region and the progress of her armies slow.

"No one can tell who will establish the next Russian Government, but it is certain Lenin will fall. It may be that the Japanese invasion will serve to unite the opposing forces and bring a new government into being. Talk of a national army is absurd, because a national army already exists. A leader must appear who will be strong enough and of character to command the support of all factions. Russia is out of the war of course. I do not believe she will ever regain sufficient poise in the present struggle to give aid to the Allies.

"The Russian people will have the Germans in Petrograd soon, and a reaction from that may be expected. But there will be no advance of Japan into Russia except over a devastated country."

Wounded Russians Brought to Shanghai

More than 70 Russian soldiers, who arrived here Thursday on the Butterfield and Swire boat Yingchow, were yesterday housed in the premises of the former Tung Chi Medical College, Rue Pere Robert, Frenchtown. Most of them have seen service and several of them are wounded. They are here to recuperate.

FIRE IN HONGKONG ROAD

Fire broke out at 28 Hongkong Road last night at 8.45 o'clock, doing damage estimated at \$300. The second and second floor of the building were damaged by water but the contents, owned by Dzung Kuin-he, were not damaged. This is the second fire in 72 hours in buildings owned by Dzung Kuin-he, the fire at Nanking Road, Wednesday evening doing more serious damage.

Bookings Set Record For Red Cross Showing Of 'Hello, Shanghai!'

Over \$3,700 Secured, Not Including Pit, or Gallery, For Monday Night

The special American Red Cross performance of "Hello, Shanghai!" to be given Monday night at the Lyceum is already an assured success. Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld, who has been busy in boosting the benefit performance, has set a record in Lyceum bookings by his energetic hustling. Last night the returns showed that no less than \$3,720 had been secured for the house, and this did not include the pit nor the gallery. A few seats for Monday evening's presentation are still available and may be secured by application to Mr. Rosenfeld.

The third performance of "Hello, Shanghai!" will be given at 9:15. A feature of the entertainment will be the auction of a three-year-old pony belonging to Miss Tita Stephen which will be put up between acts one and two. The proceeds of the sale will go to swell the Allied war funds.

BIGGEST CONCRETE SHIP LAUNCHED IN AMERICA

Builders Hope Big Vessel Will Solve The Submarine Problem

A Pacific Port, March 14. - The largest concrete ship in the world was launched here today. If the vessel stands all tests the builders hope this type will help to solve the nation's need for ship. Every step of the construction has been watched by the Government. The vessel is 320 feet between perpendiculars, 44.5 feet wide and 30 feet deep, and when loaded will draw twenty-four feet of water. Her displacement will be 7,900 tons and she will have a carrying capacity of 5,000 tons and make ten or eleven knots an hour with triple expansion engines, furnishing 1,750 horsepower. She is ten times larger than any concrete vessel now on record in this country.

Advantages claimed for the new vessel, which was christened the Faith, are that concrete construction does not interfere with steel construction. Plenty of concrete can be had. Concrete vessels can be built for the present cost of wooden vessels. Concrete vessels of 7,500 tons can be launched within ninety days after work starts, while the cost of the "plant" is a \$25,000 to \$50,000 compared with a steel shipyard.

Engineers Approve Type

"When the first steel vessels were built people said they didn't float, or if they did they would be too heavy to be serviceable," said W. Leslie Comyn, president of the concern which built the boat. "Now they say the same thing about concrete. But all the engineers we have taken over this boat, including many who said it was an impossible undertaking, now agree that it is a success."

The floor of the vessel is about one and one-half inches thick, the sides four inches, with a great steel shoe down the bow. Imbedded in the concrete are 540 tons of steel, a continuous basketweave of welded steel mesh and hundreds of heavy iron bars, also welded together.

A watertight wood flooring resting on the bottom beams constitutes the double bottom of the vessel. No provision is made for water ballast, the theory being that the vessel will travel without ballast, riding safely with her heavy bottom. Six concrete bulkheads divide the vessel. The main deck is wood laid on concrete stringers; the shelter deck is concrete. The deadweight is put at 600 tons more than that of a steel vessel of like capacity. The vessel will burn oil, using 160 barrels a day and her reinforced concrete tank will carry thirty days' supply.

35 Killed In Austrian Powder Works Blast

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 24. - Thirty-five persons were killed and nineteen injured recently through an explosion at the Blemenau powder factory, in lower Austria, which was a great center for the production of picric acid.

No Danger Of Famine Now Despite U-Boats

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 25. - Mr. R. E. Prothero, President of the Board of Agriculture, addressing farmers at Oxford yesterday, paid a tribute to the work of the farmers' committees in increasing the supply of home-grown food by the sacrifice of grass lands. He was now able to say that the country was saved from famine whatever submarines might do.

Rothermere Resigns As Air Board Chief

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 25. - The Press Bureau announces that Lord Rothermere has resigned the post of Director of the Air Force for reasons of health. It is stated that Sir Arthur Roberts, Financial Adviser to the Air Ministry, has resigned owing to differences with Lord Rothermere.

HOPES SURPASSED IN FIVE-DAY TESTS OF LIBERTY MOTOR

Navy Flyers Make Successful Flights Near Washington In Combat Plane Equipped With Engine From Factory

By Herbert Bayard Swope Washington, March 19. - Although there is doubt, not to say misgivings, in the public mind as to the exact status of our aircraft program, experts say there need be no question about the Liberty Motor, and their opinions have been substantiated in striking manner within the last few days.

Once more the navy has "slipped it over" the army by having a Liberty Motor sent here from one of the factories. Installed in a combat type of plane, it has carried naval aviators in unusually successful test flights for the last five days above the city. Surpasses Expectations

The Aircraft Board announced a week ago that Liberty Motors, which are technically known as "U. S. 12," would begin ocular demonstrations of their ability this week. While the promise was being made, the navy was on the job. Since both arms of the service use the same motor, the honors are equally divided.

Naval experts who have seen the motor, which is selected from stock, and is one of a number turned out under quantity production methods, say that its performance has exceeded all expectations and that it is no longer a question of being well "over the top." The motor is one of several in the navy hangars on the Anacostia Flats, opposite the Navy Yard here.

It must not be thought that this is merely an experimental test. Those have passed. In fact, the motor was flying with success last October. Then there came slight changes in the detail of construction which greatly increased its speed and horsepower. The experimental tests on the new type, were finished last December, and now

Business and Official Notices



Public Works Department
MACAO

Notification.

It is hereby notified that during two months, counting from the date of publication of this notification in the "Boletim Official" tenders for the "Stud of Water Supply" in this Colony will be received. The tenders addressed to the Council of Administration of Public Works must be received in this Department within the above-specified time.

The conditions of the works are open for inspection in the Portuguese Consulate all week days.

Public Works Department,
Macao, 5th April, 1918.

The Engineer Director,
(sgd.) FARIA E MAIA.

17701

North China Insurance Co., Ltd.
Notice to Shareholders.

An Interim Dividend for the year 1917, at the rate of Fifteen per cent upon the Paid-up Capital has been declared.

Warrants for 15s. per share, payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Ex. 4/5/4 per Tael will be issued on 1st May.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 23rd April to 1st May both days inclusive.

By order of the
Court of Directors,
H. G. SIMMS,
Secretary & General Manager,
Shanghai, 18th April, 1918.

17598

Naamooze Venootschap
Matschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En
Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. TODAY, the 27th April, 1918.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE MCBAIN,
General Agents,
Shanghai, 23rd February, 1918.

15944

SIKH SPORTS
AND
POLICE GYMKHANA
In aid of
MESOPOTAMIA FUND
(Indian Regiments)
To be held on POLQ GROUND
on

MAY 11th

Commencing at 2 p.m.
100 YARDS SHANGHAI
CHAMPIONSHIP
"China Press Challenge Cup"
(Presented by "China Press")
440 YARDS SHANGHAI
CHAMPIONSHIP
"Bradish Challenge Cup"
(Presented by Shanghai Recreation Club.)

Ju Jitsu Competition.
Sword Lance Exercise and Tent Pegging.

Catch-as-Catch-can Wrestling.
Japanese Sword Fencing Competition.

Donkey Polo Match.
Admission: ONE DOLLAR
Children 50 Cents.

Entry forms for Championship events may be obtained at all Police Stations or from Hon. Sec. Gordon Road Police Station.

17438

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 13

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 10

Commencing 1st May
Depots will be open for the sale of
MACHINE-MADE

ICE

at

Hongkew Market
Maloo Market
Wayside Market
62 Avenue Joffre
8 Thorne Road
69 Yangtszepoo Road
6-10 A.M. 4-6 P.M.

to lbs. ICE will be given in exchange for a METAL CHECK.
CHECKS are now on sale at the COMPANY'S OFFICES:

8 Thorne Road
69 Yangtszepoo Road
20 CHECKS PRICE \$4.00

ICE Delivered, 2½ Cents per lb.
Arrangements regarding deliveries can only be made through Head Office, 8 THORNE ROAD.

Shanghai Ice and Cold
Storage Co., Ltd.

17714

The Yangtsze Insurance
Association, Ltd.

AT HOME

The Directors, General Manager
and Staff will be

AT HOME

to the Shareholders, Constituents
and Friends of the Association on
Monday, 29th April, 1918, (after
the Annual General Meeting of
Shareholders), from Noon to 1 p.m.,
on the occasion of the official opening
of the

YANGTSZE INSURANCE
BUILDING

Sir Havilland de Saumarez has
kindly consented to perform the
opening ceremony which will take
place shortly after Noon.

No Cards of invitation have been
issued and all friends are therefore
asked to accept this advertisement as
an invitation.

Shanghai, 25th April, 1918.

17687

5% Italian Consolidated Loan
1918

Non-convertible till 1931
Price of issue: Lires 36.50
Subscriptions are received by
THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
up to the 25th of May, 1918.

17224

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that on
the 1st May, 1918, Mr. Chang Tuck
Sow (張德壽) will cease to be
Comprador to our firm, and on and
after that date all communications
relating to our business should be
addressed direct to our firm.

CURIMBHOY & Co., Ltd.
Shanghai, 20th April, 1918.

17452

BILL SMITH
says:

Capital, labor, and
management must
work together for one
common end, and
that all must be in
harmony to make a
satisfactory scheme
of co-operation.

The season approaches
when Human Mineral
Water will be in every-
man's home.

Initials impossible.

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Agents
Buy Liberty Bonds Today

Claret

Claret

Claret

R. V. Solina & Co.
1 Broadway

17710

The Cathay Trust, Limited
(in liquidation)

HOLDERS OF ORDINARY
shares are hereby notified that a
Fourth dividend of Taels 1.00 per
share has been declared and will be
payable at the offices of the Liquidator,
No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai,
between the hours of 10 a.m.
and noon on and after the 1st May,
1918, against production of the
Liquidator's Certificates for endor-
sement.

F. N. MATTHEWS,
Liquidator.

17674

A. D. C.

Lyceum Theatre

Thursday, 2nd of May

5th and last Performance

OF

Hello Shanghai!

Booking for above performance
will open

Tonight, 27th April, 1918

AT 8 A.M.

Seats reserved and not taken
up within 24 hours from time
of booking will be resold.

W. ARMSTRONG,
Business Manager.

17482

NOTICE

Cafe Restaurant Trianon

This Resort will be opened shortly at

No. 25 Avenue Edward VII (Cor. Rue Montauban)
It has been fitted with the latest up-to-date improvements which
will be sure to please the most fastidious.

Meals a la carte at all hours

Tiffin..... 12 to 2 p.m.

Dinner..... 7 to 9 p.m.

and

Suppers as usual after theater hours

An excellent orchestra will be in attendance for music and dancing.

A. van HERWIJEN,

Proprietor

(late chef of Palace Hotel)

ZENG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Lee & Sons, Est. 1885), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI
METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Government, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

Buy Liberty Bonds Today

Do you realize
there are only
four days left

FOR YOU TO PROVE YOUR PATRIOTISM?

The great cause needs your help

"BUY LIBERTY BONDS"

(This space given by Knapp & Baxter, Inc.)

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinman Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back,
with bathrooms and verandah, to let.

Good table.

Telephone North 482.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Young man, stenographer. Good future. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 150, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED: Either American or Britisher, who can speak Chinese for supervising man or maid servants and take charge of small matters in a private residence. Please give call to the No. 28 Weihaiwei Road at the time of 2 p.m.

17628 A.28

WANTED: Competent Chinese bookkeeper, who can take complete charge of books. One who has good knowledge of English, and a good typist, preferable. Good wages. Apply to Box 91, THE CHINA PRESS.

17674 A.28

WANTED: Experienced Chinese stenographer-typist. Must have good knowledge of the English language. Good wages. Apply to Box 92, THE CHINA PRESS.

17674 A.28

17711 A.28

WESTERN DISTRICT: To let with board, large well-furnished double room, facing south, suitable for married couple or two bachelor friends. Hot and cold water, telephone. Apply Mrs. Thomas, 18 Love Lane.

17682 M.1

FURNISHED FLAT to let, Northern district, 3 rooms with modern bathroom attached and kitchen. Apply to Box 139, THE CHINA PRESS.

17675 A.30

TO LET: Furnished flat, good locality, 5 minutes from Bund, very cool in summer. Allies. Apply to Box 122, THE CHINA PRESS.

17630

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED: Room with board, for married couple. Apply to W. L. B. or W. L. B. P. L. B., THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED: Permanent position as Secretary, or other or other, by a well-educated Chinese, no experience required. Has been employed. Has helped in charge of correspondence and secretarial work. Good recommendation. Can furnish references. Good guarantee, if necessary. Salary 200 per mensem. Apply to Box 146, THE CHINA PRESS.

17687 A.28

EDUCATIONAL

PRIVATE lessons given to Chinese by European, University graduate, and good Chinese scholar in English, French, German or technical subjects. Apply to Box 151, THE CHINA PRESS.

17704 A.28

17693 A.27

HOUSES TO LET

IN French Concession, 4 roomed house with small garden. Geyser, gas stove, and electric lights. Rent \$35.00. Apply to 234 Rue de Simesen from Avenue Dubail.

17708 A.28

TO LET from May 15th, the six roomed house, No. 1410 Avenue Edward VII, 8 minutes walk from Race Club. Separate motor house and servants' quarters. Please reply to Denham and Rose.

17700 M.2

5 ROOM modern house, servants' quarters' and outhouses. In foreign settlement. 2 bathrooms. Small garden. Within one minute of trams. Interior will be decorated to suit tenant. Tls. 50.00 per month. Apply to Box 143, THE CHINA PRESS.

17656 A.29

TO LET, 484 Rue Eugene Bard, at Dubail tram. Excellent 6 roomed semi-detached residence. Rent Tls. 70. Apply premises or Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

17627

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nien-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

17642 M.5

FOR SALE: One new Japanese rubber tired rickshaw, nickel wheel. Best offer. Apply to Box 138, THE CHINA PRESS.